



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MARTINIQUE, WEST INDIES.

*Two cases of yellow fever in Martinique.*ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, *August 11, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that a rumor has reached me to the effect that yellow fever existed at Fort-de-France, 20 miles below this point. In order to ascertain the truth I addressed a letter to Governor Noel Pardon, requesting to be furnished with exact information, which he did, under date of August 9, stating that 2 sporadic cases of yellow fever had occurred, and that the patients died on August 3 and 6, respectively. That 2 other suspicious cases existed, but were isolated in the hospital and the patients were expected to recover; that since the 6th of August no new cases had been reported.

I would further respectfully state that the city of St. Pierre is in a healthy state to date.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS G. TUCKER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 157.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August 12, 1896.*

The prevailing diseases in Constantinople at present are strong and infectious diarrheas which are a consequence of the heat. There exists also a large number of scarlet fever cases as well as measles, whooping cough, and typhoid fever. The weather is extraordinarily hot and dry. About 8 or 10 smallpox deaths are registered every week. Smallpox is also raging in the different provinces. Cholera in Egypt does not seem to decrease. In Alexandria, from the 26th of July up to the 1st instant, 13 cholera deaths were registered, and from the 2d up to the 8th instant the number of deaths caused by cholera were 34. In the other parts of Egypt there were 760 cholera deaths from the 25th of July up to the 31st of the same month, and 846 from the 1st up to the 8th instant.

I have the honor to forward a copy of the balance sheet and statistics of the board of health. It will be seen in it the importance of the different marines and their contribution to the trade of Turkey. It will also be seen that after the English marine it is the Greek which has the greatest number of ships and tonnage.

SPIRIDION ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Guantanamo*.—Month of July, 1896. Total deaths, 131, including yellow fever, 13, and smallpox, 43.

Habana.—Under date of August 29, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 280 deaths in this city during the week ended August 27, 1896. Seventy-one of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 200 new cases; 17 were caused by smallpox, with 120 new cases approximately; 12 were caused by enteric fever, 12 by so-called pernicious fever, 5 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 10 by dysentery, 20 by enteritis, 1 by bilious fever, 1 by measles, 9 by pneumonia, and 34 by tuberculosis.

Fifty-one of the 71 deaths by yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital, there entering into that institution in that time 122 new cases of that disease.

The remaining 20 deaths were among civilians in the city, with approximately 78 new cases.

Of the 17 deaths from smallpox reported, only 1 occurred in the military hospital, while the remaining 16 were among the poor, with approximately 120 new cases.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 124,600. Total deaths, 210, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended August 15 correspond to an annual rate of 19.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 27.1, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 13.7 a thousand.

London.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 45; scarlet fever, 23; diphtheria, 59; whooping cough, 37; enteric fever, 18, and diarrhea and dysentery, 217. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.6 a thousand. In greater London 2,213 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 15 from measles, 20 from whooping cough, and 10 from diphtheria.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 15 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.3 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny and Lisburn, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 30.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 145 deaths were registered, including typhus fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; scarlet fever, 4, and enteric fever, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 15 correspond to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 7.0, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 20.7 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 469, including scarlet fever, 3; measles, 20; whooping cough, 11, and diphtheria, 9.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 113, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11, and measles, 4.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Three months ended June 30, 1896. Estimated population, 12,019. Total deaths, 93, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 23,000. Total deaths, 31, including 2 from enteric fever.